and that, in the brilliancy of the results the faults of the leaders would have been

### ADVICES FROM SOUTH AFRICA. Further Regarding the Defeat and

Capture of Dr. Jameson. LONDON, Jan. 4.-The Colonial Office received a dispatch from Johannesburg at 4 o'clock this morning saying that all is now quiet there. An official dispatch received at the Colonial Office from Sir Hercules Robinson, the Governor of Cape Colony, says: "De Wett (Sir Jacobus de Wett, the British agent at Pretoria), wires: Everything is quiet and no further serious the Johannesburg reform committee came over yesterday evening, giving guarantees to keep the peace and maintain order. I waited on President Kruger and informed him of the guarantees. He gave me the assurance that, pending your arrival, if the Johannesburg people keep quiet and commit no hostile acts or in any way break the laws of the country, Johannesburg will not be molested or surrounded by the Burfiger forces. The deputation was highly grateful for this assurance and pledged the Ultlanders to preserve peace and order. I take this opportunity of testifying in the strong est manner to the great moderation and forbearance of the government of the Transvaal under exceptionally trying circumstances. Its attitude toward myself was everything I could wish. The prisoners have just arrived. The casualties on their side are said to be severe and on the side of the Burghers very light."

Another dispatch from Sir Hercules Rob-Inson to Mr. Chamberlain reads: "De Wett wires that Jameson's wounded number over thirty. They are all at Krugersdorp and attended by doctors. Their names and the details of their wounds cannot yet be given. The number of killed is estimated at seventy, but no reliable information is obtainable. The bodies are still being picked up on the battlefield and buried. The Cape Town papers state that Dr. Jameson, Sir Charles Willoughby and Captain White (a brother of Lord Annaly) are lodged in Pretoria jail. Grey and Coventry (Captain Charles J. Coventry, of the Bechuanaland police and a brother of the Earl of Coventry), are wounded. The Boers captured few days he will again sail for his new about five hundred prisoners.

JAMESON SHOWED BRAVERY. Later in the day a dispatch was received

at the Colonia! Office from Capetown, dated noon to-day, giving the following details of from the local press: "There is no doubt at Dr. Jameson yielded after he had lost at least twenty-eight men. The battle lasted from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until 11 at night. Dr. Jameson led the three principal attacks and his men distinguished themselves with great gallantry. The Boer position was a right-angled one, and Dr. Jameson attacked it at one point and in entering the angle had the fire of the Boers on his front and flanks. The Boers were much superior in numbers and their posttion was unassailable. Dr. Jameson and 550 men were taken prisoners at Krugersdorp, and were afterwards sent to Pretoria. Dr. Jameson was not wounded. The Cape Times states that eighty of the men

of the Eritish chartered company were Johannesburg is quieting down and the people are disarming.' The Colonial Office to-night received the following telegram, sent by Hon. Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson, K. C. M. G., to Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and dated Jan. 4, 1896: "Press accounts state that, on the evening of Dec. 31. Dr. Jameson arrived in the vicinity of Krugersdorp. The next morning he attacked the Boers, who were entrenched in a strong position. The Boers numbered 1,500. Dr. Jameson was repulsed, but tried to move by Randfontein, to Roodeport, and was stopped at Dorinkorp. On the afternoon of Jan. 2 heavy fighting took place and the state artillery came up. Dr. Jameson was outnumbered and some of his men were mearly starved, many of them having been without food for three days. Their horses were exhausted and they were forced to surrender. Dr. Jameson lost eighty men killed, besides the wounded. It is estimated Joseph Chamberlain, the pseudo-Radical, that the total loss will reach 240. The loss of the Boers is reported as four killed and a few wounded. It is claimed that fifteen toers were unhorsed by one volley fired by Dr. Jameson's men. No officers were killed.' A private cablegram received here this afternoon from Pretoria says that President Kruger has declared that he is willing to make satisfactory concessions to the Ultianders, or foreign population of the Transvaal, whose demands for representa-

tion, in view of the fact that they contribute practically the whole revenue the republic led to the ill feeling which resulted in Dr. Jameson's raid. The St. James Gazette, this afternoon thinks that Emperor William's message to President Kruger, like President Cleveland's to Congress, is a warning which should not be disregarded and furnishes evidence of a combination of the powers against Britain. Continuing, the St. James Gazette urges the British government to drop the Armenian nonsense, make an al-

liance with Russia, close the understanding with the Dreibund and, in any case, push on with the armaments with unsleeping The Globe says: "It is an insult from the German government collectively; and not only from the Emperor alone." Continuing. the Globe dwells on the necessity strengthening Great Britain's defenses and remarks: "There is no war party here, but the entire empire would so become were

the words of President Cleveland and Em-

peror William attempted to be followed by

others interested in South African matters called at the Colonial Office this evening for take steps providing for the protection of their friends and relatives. Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, replied to the representations made by the members of the delegations. saying that so far as could be seen further disturbances were improbable. The British undoubted grievances of the Hitlanders Regarding the action taken by the government in the matter of the sudden advance of Dr. Jameson, he said that the government had done its full duty. More than this it could not be claimed that the government should have done. Before it was possible for any representation to have been made to them from any quarter they acted in the most energetic fashion imaginable, trying to stop the raid and to avert further mischief. Mr. Chamberlain said, in conclusion, that the ministers of the government promised to adhere to their obligations under the convention of 1884, and that they would continue to uphold that convention and all its provisions. From this position nothing that has occurred could possibly force them to recede.

## HOSTILE TO ENGLAND.

Sentiment of Germans in Regard to the Invasion of the Transvaal.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) BERLIN, Jan. 4.-The invasion of the Transvaal by Dr. Jameson and the forces of the British South Africa Company has brought up all the latent feeling of hostility to England and has evoked an outburst similar to that produced by President Cleveland's message in America. The general belief that the duplicity of British statesmen is deliberate and in pursuance of their policy of keeping Europe divided into two camps, in order to facilitate English aggressions and encroachments in Africa and elsewhere, has received supposed confirmation in the news of Dr. Jameson's venture. In spite of the disavowal of the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, of any knowledge or responsibility for the step taken by Dr. Jameson, little doubt is felt here that it was prompted in high quarters, and the weighty terms of the Emperor's message are interpreted as indicating the same mistrust of the English protestations which is felt in government circles. Everybody understands that the Emperor's message to President Kruger was not one of mere pulse, but was decided on and drafted after a grave council of Ministers and it must, therefore, be regarded as an open pronunciamento of a change in German policy towards Great Britain. The immediate news of the invasion of the Transvaal was received on Tuesday evening and the Emperor summoned the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Marhall von Bierberstein, and Dr. Kayser, Colonial -Office, Director of the to Potsdam and spoke to them strong terms of the breach of in-

ternational law. Later, an official note was

sent to the British government, asking,

curtly, the meaning of Dr. Jameson's raid and what steps would be taken to neutralize it. Moreover, it is asserted on good authority the intention to land German sailors at Delogoa bay was only abandoned on the receipt of the news of Jameson's deeat. The consent of Portugal had been asked for the transit of troops across Portuguese territory. Another statement, made on good authority is that Germany as already come to an agreement with France to arrest the British advance in Souta Africa and that 1,500 German volun-

North German-Lloyd steamship during the coming week for Delagoa bay in order to At the New Year's reception at the palace, Emperor William was frigid in his treatment of the British embassador, Sir Francis C. Lascelles. It was remarked that his hand, the Emperor's reception of the United States embassador, Mr. Theodore Runyon, was most cordial. Besides the usual congratulations, his Majesty took pains to manifest the undisturbed relations of intimacy between Germany and the United States, talking with Mr. Runyon most pleasantly

and amicably for some time.

The anti-English feeling has been all along fed by the Bismarckian press, which has reproached the government for "trucking to English insolence," but the Emperor disturbances will occur. A deputation from and the government have hitherto withstood these taunts. Now, however, a vigorous anti-English policy may undoubtedly be an-

> The Cologne Gazette says that "the remarks of the British press in regard to the telegram sent by Emperor William to President Kruger, of Transvaal, need not alarm the Germans. All Germany upholds Emperor William. Just as three weeks ago England in her position regarding Vene-zuela, now Europe upholds the Boers. It is to be hoped that the British papers do not imagine that their threats will exercise the slightest influence on the attitude of the German government."

> Incidentally, this has helped Germany to view the British-American difficulty with different eyes. The anxiety here to take part in the American loan shows this. The bankers of Berlin, Cologne and Frankfurt fell over each other in their haste to have a share in it, and the United States embassy was overwhelmed throughout the week with inquiries as to the precise terms of the loan, proving conclusively that American credit is unimpaired in the money market here.

## SOUTH AFRICAN TRAITS.

Edward Rebstock Compares English Aggression to Boer Patriotism.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.-The Globe-Democrat says: Mr. Edward Rebstock, of Givelo, Matabeleland, South Africa, who holds extensive mining claims in the territory controlled by the British South African Company, and who fought under Dr. Jameson during the two months' conflict which took place before Matabeleland was taken from its native ruler, arrived in the city yesterday and is staying at the Laclede. In a home. During the last month he has been at Rolla, reviewing his course of studies in mineralogy. His interview in the Globe-Democrat, supplying information as to the the invasion of the Transvaal by Dr. future of the gold regions in South Africa, Jameson and his followers, as gathered will be recollected by all who take an inwill be recollected by all who take an interest in that country.

"I am not surprised," he said, "at the news which has been flashed to England and to this country with reference to the conduct of the British South African Chartered Company. It should be borne in mind that in the present instance the invasion of the Transvaal or the Boer territory is not an invasion by English troops, but by the troops of the company which I have named. The company, of course, has the moral support of the country it represents. In other words, certain concessions are guaranteed it in its so-called march of civilization. The civilization is carried to the natives of South Africa with a sword in one hand and a dollar in the other. The dollar secures the services of volunteers to seize the lands of the native chiefs; the sword does the rest. But the company is bound to maintain its own volunteers and police. You see, therefore, it has been empowered to take what it can, taking on itself the risk and the cost of securing the possession. It has the recognition of the British government in its mission. Its attempt to enter the Transvaal is nothing more than a filibustering expedition, as is known to all who have any knowledge of the recognized rights of that republic. Even who seems to have imbibed Salisbury's jingo spirit since Salisbury supplied him with office, endeavors to creep out of the position he had formerly assumed on his hands and knees. This is not due, however, to a love of the Boers, but to a fear of resentment on the part of France and Germany, which have South African interests of their own.

"I must say I feel sorry for Jameson. I feel sorry because I feel he has been used as a tool by Cecil Rhodes. Rhodes is the representative-in-chief of the British South African Company in South Africa, as the Duke of Fife is its representative-in-chief in England. The latter, however, is a figurehead. Dr. Jameson is the company's administrator in South Africa. To think, there-fore, that Jameson would have moved toward Johannesburg without the knowledge, if not the instructions, of Rhodes, would be like supposing the Secretary of War in this country could move troops down to Mexico without the knowledge of President Cleve-Rhodes has become immensely wealthy through his association with the South African Company and he sticks to a good thing when he finds it. But Jameson must bear the responsibility.

"Jameson, by the way, is a remarkable man. He is a Scotchman by birth, and, as with most of his countrymen, his appreciation of the dollar is about as great as his want of appreciation of a joke. But he has all the Scotch determination and force of character. This was strikingly illustrated n his march on what is now New Matabeleland. Some of the volunteers, after a month's march, were about to rebel against is continuance, except it was to be rewarded by greater financial results. Jameson got up and made a speech to his men, and, before he had concluded it, they all fell in with his views. In his attempt to enter the Transvaal, however, he had a task which few men would have undertaken. I take it, judging by the point which formed started from Bechuanaland, in the neighborhood of the Kimberly mines, and struck across the country for Johannesburg. My surprise at the attempt is all the greater, since Jameson must have had in mind the fate which the English troops met at Mejuba hill some fifteen years ago, if my memory serves me correctly. There, I think, there was hardly a soldier left to tell the tale of the slaughter. As to the number of soldiers in the service of the South African Company, I think that, six months ago, it was about six hundred. These are all volunteers, and were at Bechuanaland, In addition, there are about five hundred border police. The volunteers are made up of citizens in the service of the company. They enter the volunteer service only on condition that they are to be free to accept or reject the terms upon which any expedition is to be undertaken. They are, therefore, free agents. To those who took part in the expedition to Matabeleland the terms offered were \$1.25 a day, all clothing and food found, and large tracts of land if the expedition terminated successfully. I have no doubt that in the filibustering expedition against the Boers the inducements were

"Most people who know the Boers will not have much hesitation in coming to the conlusion that they have seen about the last attack by England. The Boers are great lighters. From the time he is a child, the Boer is trained in the art of marksmanship. The killing of game, the protection of herds, the life of the bush, all go to make him a perfect shot. Then, he can live where an Englishman would die. He does not know what it is to suffer from hunger or exposure. He is as tough as an Indian on the warpath. Man to man, no English soldier can hold a candle to him. He heartily hates the Englishmen. Should one enter a saloon where a Boer is taking a drink he will turn down his glass as a mark of contempt. The cause of this is not far to seek. While the Boers have succeeded in establishing a republic and in maintaining it, their country is nevertheless occupied by a large number of foreigners, mostly Englishmen, although there are some French, Germans and a handful of Americans. The total foreign population is about sixty thousand; the Boer population is about fif-

teen thousand. "The Boers have adopted laws which completely prevent the predominance of the foreigner in their government. For example, the restrictions with regard to the power of voting are many. The schools will teach only the Dutch language. The foreigners, especially the English, object to this. They claim that they are the people who con-tribute to the wealth of the country, and that they should have the predominating voice. In this view they are sustained by Cecil Rhodes, who has been doing not a form. little to arouse feeling against Dutch rule. so far as the question of the production of wealth is concerned, perhaps the foreigners are right. The Boers are men who follow purely agricultural pursuits, with the ex-

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 4.-Dr. Jameson the leader of South African British Company, achieving such notoriety in and teers, well equipped, will start on board a around Johannesburg, Africa, is well known to de

quarters on numerous occasions. From 875 to 1886, inclusive, he came to Montani with parties of friends and would spend several weeks hunting and fishing on Mussel Shoals creek and in the Judith basin. When a young man, he met with an acci-Majesty barely addressed a few words to dent, causing curvature of the spine, neces-him and eyed him sternly. On the other sitating his walking considerably one sided.

> No Code Messages. NEW YORK, Jan. 4.- The central cable office of the Western Union Telegraph Company this morning sent out the following notice, dated Johannesburg, Transvaal, Jan. 4: "The government lines give notice that they must refuse to accept code telegrams from the public. Messages in code should not, therefore, be accepted."

### SATOLLI AT BALTIMORE.

Will Be Formally Raised to the Rank of Cardinal To-Day.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 4.—Cardinal Satolli arrived in Baltimore this morning from Washington. He came over the Baltimore his entire household, including Drs. Sbarretti and Rooker, of the apostolic delegation; the papal envoy, Marquis Sacripanti, and a number of priests and pastors of the Washington churches. He was received at the men. It is doubtful, however, if this Camden station by the Rev. A. L. Magnien, D. D., superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, on North Paca street, whose guest | the accident. The cave-in began thirty-five he will be while in this city.

the station the distinguished visitors entered carriages and were driven to the rived last night, and to Archbishop Regin, of Quebec, Bishops Collier, of Winona, Minn.; Degresbriand, of Burlington, Vt.; Dunne, of Dallas, Tex.; McGolrick, of Duluth, Minn., and Maes, of Covington, Ky.; who arrived in the course of the afternoon. Cardinal Satolli remained at the seminary his evening devoting his time to preparation for the important function of to-morrow. Arrangements were made at the seminary to-day to entertain all the visiting prelates at dinner at the conclusion of the eremonies at the cathedral to-morrow. On the arrival of the party at the seminary the orchestra which was stationed in the main corridor, where faculty and students were drawn up in line, played a lively march and the air was filled with shouts of "Long live Satolli." The party passed through the double line of students, who kept bowing while the choir on the left sang.

Archbishop Satolli was given a reception the Rev. Dr. A. L. Magnier, superior the seminary. Many of the prelates in town were also present. Monsignor Satolli spoke for nearly half an hour to the stu-dents. In his address he dwelt principally upon the duties of priests and ecclesiastical law. He spoke also of the prevalence of agnosticism and warned the students against it. He expressed great pleasure at the approaching elevation to the cardinalate and said that he was delighted with the American people.

### IRVING'S BIG RECEIPTS.

Said to Have Played to \$25,000 in Philadelphia Last Week.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4 .- Sir Henry Irring closed to-night at the Chestnut Street the most successful fortnight's engagement he has ever played in this city, and it is probable that the success has never been exceeded in this country. The receipts for eight performances this week were nearly \$25,000. To-day's matinee, when "King Arthur" was the attraction, yielded \$5,200. It was necessary to lock the doors before the performance began and at least a thousand people were turned away. During the two weeks of his engagement Sir Henry has been the recipient of much social at-tention, several dinners and receptions having been given in his honor.

### FATAL FLAMES.

One Person Burned to Death and Another Killed by Jumping.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 5 .- One person was burned to death and another killed by jumping from a third-story window of the burning building at No. 515 South Third street to-night. The man who was burned to death is supposed to be Harris Levi, but his body was so badly charred that recognition was impossible. The other victim was Max Fitzburg, who jumped and broke his neck. The building was a four-story brick, the first floor being occupied as a grocery, the second as a hall, the third as a tailor's employment agency and the fourth by Abraham Zoushy and family. When the fire broke out Levi, Fitzburg and several other persons were on the third floor. All escaped with slight burns except the above named. The Zouchy family, consisting of father, mother and five children, were taken from the roof of the building while burning by the firemen. The loss is about \$3,500; fully insured.

Fire at Toledo This Morning. TOLEDO, O., Jan. 5 .- Fire was discovered in the basement of the Franklin-Hubbard Company's leather house this morning The store is situated in the heart of the business district and so far the fire has resisted all efforts to control it, although has been confined to the building in it started. The extreme cold weather interferes with service of the fire department, as the lines of hose freeze as fast as laid. The fire is still burning fiercely, and the loss is estimated at this

hour to be \$75,000.

ROANOKE, Va., Jan. 4.-The Norfolk & burned this morning. All records in the car record office were destroyed, as were the records in the freight claim department of the auditor's office. The building and furniture represent a loss of \$70,000 outside of the records of the company, all fully covered by insurance. Railroad officials here declare that the offices will be rebuilt at Several firemen were slightly injured by falling timbers and brick. About three hundred men were employed in the building. The offices have been removed temporarily CHICAGO, Jan. 4.-Fire in the plant of the Chicago Forge and Bolt Company did \$75,000 damage to-day. The plant is owned

to various points where room could be had by the American Bridge Company, and is an auxiliary concern to the latter. The forge | the city. department building, 450 by 80 feet, was practically destroyed. John Borghstrom, an employe, who was asleep in the forge room. was critically burned. Edgerton Adams president of the Chicago Forge and Belt Company, died early this morning of pneu-WACO, Tex., Jan. 4.-The wholesale and

retail hardware and machinery firm of Ed. Strauss, located in this city, was destroyed by fire to-night. Loss, \$60 000; insurance, \$41,-000. The firm was one of the largest of its kind in central Texas. ARKADELPHIA, Ark., Jan. 4.—The power house of the Arkadelphia Power and Light

Company was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, \$60,000; insurance small. RELFAST, Me., Jan. 4.-Fire to-night destroyed the Crosby Inn, the largest hotel in the city. Loss, \$47,000; insured.

## LOUISIANA REPUBLICANS.

Ticket That May Be Indorsed by Both

Factions and the Populists. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4.-The Sugarplanter Republicans met to-night and decided to nominate the following ticket: E. N. Pugh, for Governor; J. B. Donnally, Secretary of State; Lucius F. Suthon, Attornev-general. The programme is to present these names to the Populist convention next week, which will indorse them and complete the ticket. The entire ticket will be presented to the regular convention, which again, in order nominate it again, make it a party ticket and preserve Republican organization. The latter element has been placated by the nomina tion of Donnally, a stalwart Republican and the promise that the Populists will de-clare against the suffrage amendment and will put a protection plank in the plat-

Hill Not a Candidate. POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 4.-Chairman J. W. Hinkley, of the Democratic ent exists will terminate I cannot say. One thing seems to be settled, and that is that the Boer will ever resist British aggression."

Jameson Well Known to Well Known t

A Little Late.

nenians are getting a good dea hy, but that is of slight interes

DISASTROUS CAVE-IN AT THE ANNA LEE MINE, VICTOR, COL.

Shaft Closed with Earth and Rock While Some of the Employes Were Descending in the Cage.

VICTOR, Col., Jan. 4 .- A terrible accident occurred about noon to-day at the Anna Lee mine of the Portland Company, on Battle mountain. Nine men were caught by a big cave-in, and there is little chance of saving them. The victims are: Superintendent Sheldon, foreman Lewis, Jack Malloy, Mike McGuirk, Tom Malloy, - Cosgrove, Paddy Meelund, Thomas Harmon and -Sheldon. The four last named were going down in the cage when the cave-in occurred. & Ohio railroad in a special car attached | They were in the cage between the third to the New York express, which arrived and fourth levels, when the shaft pinched. here at 11 o'clock. He was accompanied by It is possible that they have been thrown into one of the drifts and are safe, but no tidings can be had from them.

The work of rescue was started at once, and great efforts are being made to reach can be done in time to save them. There is great excitement in Victor in consequence of feet from the top of the shaft. It is be-After the exchange of cordial greetings at lieved that it will take a week or ten days to rescue the entombed miners. As the shaft on the Anna Lee is about nine hunseminary. Here they were presented to | dred feet deep, it can be readily seen that Archbishop Chapelle, of Santa Fe, who ar- a great amount of work will be required not only to clear the shaft in order to make a passageway to the levels, but also to make way in the stations and the slopes which are included in the cave-in. The cause of the disaster cannot be definitely stated, but it is known that the timbers were insufficient to sustain the great weight, both lateral and perpendicu-lar, to which they have been subjected. About two weeks ago the shaft of the Anna Lee shrank to such an extent near one o the stations about the middle of the shaft that the cage, in which there were three men at the time, would not pass down. The engineer reversed and brought the men up. This was the first indication that the workings were closing in, and efforts were made to remedy the trouble.

One Body Still in the Ruins. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.-Friends of Charles Erickson, the only known victim of Thurswreck, are indignant at the lax manner in which the search for his body is being conducted. All Friday night, because of the bitter cold, but little work was done by the squad of firemen left on duty at the ruins. Throughout the day the firemen directed a stream of water on the smolders ing mass, but no effort was made to look for victims.

One Killed and Others Hurt. GEORGETOWN, Tex., Jan. 4.-A wreck occurred this evening, on the International & Great Northern, near here. Sol Gainer, a brakeman, was killed; Fred Circe, a pas-senger, fatally injured; Fritz Flumen, passenger, leg broken, and several others slightly injured. The wreck was caused by a broken rail. The passenger coach left the track and turned over. The rails were torn up for a hundred yards.

Fireman Killed and Engineer Hurt. CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 4.-The Cheyenne Northern south-bound passenger train was wrecked at Chugwater, Wyo., by running into a bunch of cattle in a cut. Fireman Parker was killed and engineer O'Nell hurt. Four coaches were derailed,

### CLEVELAND ANGRY.

He Is Said to Be at Outs with the Morgan Bond Syndicate.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 .- A dispatch to the World from Washington says it is given out by a Senator who has, on previous occasions, represented the administration, that the President has definitely broken with the Morgan syndicate. Mr. Cleveland is, this Senator says, intensely angry with Morgan, and declares that the syndicate's action in preparing to take a loan was entirely unauthorized, and has greatly embarrassed the government. There will be no bond call, it is said, until Congress has a chance to act, and then it will be a pub-lic loan, if the President is able to follow his own will.

## TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A Knoxville (Tenn.) dispatch says there is no truth in the report about a battle be tween moonshiners and officers in North Carolina, near the Tennessee line.

The Pope yesterday received in audience the Archbishop of Dubuque, Ia., the Most Rev. John Hennessy, D. D., and the Bishop of Jamestown, N. D., the Right Rev. John Shanley, D. D. Governor Morton has declined to interfere in the execution of the sentence of death in the case of Bartholomew Shea. convicted of the murder of Robert Ross, at

Troy, in March, 1894. President Turner, of the Princeton Athculated recently to the effect that arrangements had been completed for a dual league with Yale in all branches of athletics. Carl Doh, who shot and killed Charles Boetcher at Columbus, O., May 29, 1895, was convicted to-night of murder in the second legree. Both men were tailors, and quarreled over which was the prettiest city in

Shorties, the Valley Field (Quebec) murderer, was taken to Montreal early yesterday. He was driven in a carriage all the way from Beauharnois. There was no trouble, as the excited mob did not know of the move.

The sixty suits brought at Cheyenne Wyo., against the Rocky Mountain Coal Company on account of the killing of sixty men at Red Canyon were yesterday com promised by the company agreeing to pay n each case \$1,000. The first week of the new year was begun

n a very vigorous manner in Boston's reform police administration. Nearly fourscore arrests were made last night during raids on alleged gambling houses, houses of ill repute and kitchen barrooms all over

Gustave Boogensky, twenty-five years old, was found dead last night in the cellar of a blacksmith shop on Chrystle street, New York. There was a wound in the man's abdomen and it is supposed that he was murdered. Anton Wrobel, forty years old, has been arrested on suspicion.

Vinctor Goes a Mile in 1:39 1-4. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—Charlie Boot's Vinctor covered himself with glory to-day at the Bay District track by winning the handicap at one mile, valued at \$1,800, from I. G. Brown & Co.'s Libertine, and smashing the coast record of 1:40, going the distance in 1:394, only 4 of a second slower than Libertine's world record for a circular track, 1:39. Doggett got Vinctor off in the lead and kept him there from start to finish, winning easily by three parts of a length, Libertine being under a drive. Installator, who was coupled with Vinctor, finished third. There was tremendous cheering when the time was hung up.

Butcher's Double Crime. NEW YORK, Jan. 4.-Valentine Brandt

butcher in East Fourth street, went to his home to-night after a six weeks' de bauch, shot his wife, and, leaving her for dead, put a bullet into his right temple. Brandt and his wife have not got along very well of late. About six weeks ago the family dissensions culminated in Brandt's eaving home. From time to time since he left home Brandt has come home and abused his wife. He came again to-night and, without warning, shot his wife in the jaw and, supposing her to be dead, fired a bullet into his own temple and immediately expired.

Theater Manager Disappears. ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 4.—J. W. Weiss, formerly of Chicago, but lately manager of the Casino Variety Theater in this city, has disappeared, owing all of his employes and a number of other people. Before leaving he wrote a letter to the Atlanta Journal stating that he was tired of living, and this, coupled with the fact that his wif knows nothing of his whereabouts, has leed his friends to fear that he has committee suicide. Numerous bailiffs are looking for him with various court papers.

Governor Wheeler Released. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 4.—Justice Taft, this afternoon, discharged Governor Wheethis afternoon, discharged Governor whee-ler, who was arrested on the charge of con-ducting a saloon at the Soldiers' Home grounds without a license. When the case was called General Winkler, for Governor Wheeler, presented the opinion of Judge Sesman, showing the right of the govern-

ment to maintain such a saloon and holding that the State officials have no right to interfere with the officers of the Soldiers'

WEATHER BUREAU FIGURES. Temperatures and Observations at a. m. and 7 p. m.

The following table of temperatures furnished by C. F. R. Wappenhans, local forecast official. 7 a. m. Max. 7 p. m.

Bismarck, N. D22	-8	-8
Buffalo 8	-8 12 22 42 4 40	8
Cairo 8	22	18
Chartenna	42	36
Chicago2	4	
Concordia, Kan 8	40	24
Davenport, Ia8		SHOW SHOW
Des Moines, Ia6	8	6
Denver 38	Delta Par	
Dodge City, Kan 12	50	-8 8 18 36 4 24 6
Fort Smith, Ark 16	LY BATTA	
Galveston 34	42	42 34
Helena, Mont 12	44	34
Jacksonville, Fla 30	- 1 (45-47)	3 11 44
Kansas City, Mo 6	- 28	26
Little Rock, Ark 16	, 30	26
Minnedosa, Manitoba	-22	-21
Marquette, Mich	2	-6
Memphis 14	28 30 -22 2 2 32	26 26 -21 -6 24
Miles City, Mont2		**
Nashville 10	22 38	20 36
New Orleans 30	38	36
New York 16	38	30
North Platte, Neb 4		
Oklahoma, O. T 12	36	30
	18	14
Pittsburg 2	8	6
Qu Appelle, N. W. T34	-20	-20
Rapid City, S. D	16	10
Pittsburg		26
Sait Lake City	34	
St. Louis 4	20	20
St. Paul16	-6 -18	$-10 \\ -26$
St. Vincent, Minn38	-10	
Shreveport, La 20	14	iò
ACTUAL AND	28	26
	40	32
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Wichita, Kan 14	575000	50
Saturdants Local Obser	watton.	- Bel

Saturday's Local Observations. Bar. Ther. R.H. Wind. Weather, Pre 7 p. m...30.62 Maximum temperature, 9; minimum temperature, -5 Following is a comparative statement the temperature and precipitation Jan. 4:

Temp. Prec Mean ..... Departure from normal ...... -26 

Forecast for Three States. WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.-For Ohio, Indiana and Illinois-Increasing cloudiness; warmer; Below Zero at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 4.-Last night was the coldest of the season, the mercury at the weather bureau dropping to two degrees below zero, while many thermometers in more exposed places registered from four to six degrees lower. The indications are for still lower temperature to-night and to-

### GETTING ANIMALS OUT OF HOLES. Ingenious Methods of Country Boy in Invading Burrows. Springfield Republican.

"One thing which gives an interest in life

to the boys on a farm," said the man from

the country, "are the attempts to capture the various wild animals hidden beneath its surface. In any good-sized farm there are usually a number of these-mostly foxes and skunks and woodchucks, the rabbits confining their burrowing operations more to the woods. The problem of how to secure these creatures, so aggravatingly near, but so very completely out of reach, has from time immemorial perplexed the juvenile rustic understanding and brought out various solutions. The most common methods of operation are, of course, drowning and smoking the animals out, but after one has carried to a woodchuck hole in buckets the small reservoir of water necessary to fill it, he loses his enthusiasm for the former method, while the latter can only be used where there are two holes, one above the other on a side hill, so that there is a draft to allow the passage of the smoke. "For this reason the commonest and surest way of getting the animals is simply t dig them out, having first, of course, ma sure they are at home. While foxes and skunks appear a more tempting prize in the end, the prince of game in this kind of pur-suit is the woodchuck. He is more thoroughly at home in the ground than either of the other animals, and is extremely shifty in his ways of avoiding pursuit. A woodchuck hole, in the first place, is quite a marvel of subterranean architecture, running along under the ground thirty or forty feet, and often further, and being divided into all sorts of mazy turns and blind alleys. To get at the owner of the burrow you often have to dig out all these turns and may even then lose him, because all the time you are unearthing him he is digging away nimself in the opposite direction and filling his tunnel after him so completely that you may miss him entirely. He can dig at a rate of speed, too, which may tax you to keep up with him. His last trick, just before you reach him, is to dig straight down and then cover up his body entirely. In this way many a woodchuck already won has been lost. "A trick worth knowing when dealing

with animals in holes, when you have nearly reached them, is a way of taking them out with a stick, which in the long run affords a large saving in human hands A fair-sized stick is cut and a deep notch made at the end. This notched end is then thrust into the animal's fur and twisted around until a wad of hair and hide, catch ing on the prongs, is wound up around the stick. The animal can then be hauled out While not calculated to add to the happ ness of the last hours of the game, this found to be a popular substitute for hands among hunters in securing animals which are blessed with any fair number of teeth. "An improvement on smoking out animals in use in some parts of the country is mal will come popping out into the hands | the following system, which he claims as

of its persecutors. "The meanest method of getting out game, however, is an improvised method of ferreting which is sometimes employed. Comspeed can be gotten out of a turtle. He moments he has reached the private boudoir of the woodchuck. When the latter sees this impromptu torchlight procession in the way he moves on; the half-fried turtle comes hurrying after him, and, preferring the society of mankind to broiling, the unfortunate animal comes out to be mu dered with a club. There isn't any specific this sort of thing, but there ought

## WICKED PRACTICAL JOKES.

Certain Men Who Took Mean Revenge for Real or Fancied Slights. New York Mercury.

The desire for revenge is a failing which

may be attributed to most human beings, and although to do so may place one within reach of the law, there are very few peop who will forego punishing an enemy if an opportunity presents itself. Some of the methods employed are queer and eccentric, and happily do not always have a serious result. Many of these revenges, as in the following case, may be attributed to disap-pointed love, which seems to especially turn the brains of youthful people:

In the Rue de Tolbiac, Paris, there is a saloon at which on Saturday and Sunday evenings dances used to be organized by the young people of the district, who enjoyed themselves under the matchful enjoyed themselves under the watchful eyes of their parents or guardians. Among the dancers at these fetes was a young man who had vainly paid his addresses to a fair damsel. Instead of taking the rebuff in a philosophical manner, he resolved on vengeance, and, being a druggist, thought himself of a means whereby might upset the festivities. He went to saloon on a Saturday evening provided with a bag containing a powder which produces the same effect as snuff on the olfactory nerves, and bestrewed the floor with it. The result more than realized his desire. Couples had to abandon the mazy waltz and give themselves up to violent sn and give themselves up to violent sneezing, and finally the party broke up before the usual hour. Encouraged by the success of his trick, the druggist returned to the charge on the following Saturday, but, unluckily for him, was detected in the act. The company, in the utmost exasperation, decided that he should be evicted then and there, but the druggist showed fight, and, seizing a footstool, hurled it in the direction of his antagonist, knocking down a girl of sweet seventeen. This was the signal for a sweet seventeen. This was the signal for a general scrimmage, in the course of which ws were freely exchanged, amid a chorus

Chief Justice Holt. The wife of the great lawyer was a lady of exemplary virtues, but of a very shrewdish disposition—so shrewdish, in fact, that when at one time she fell ill it was no secret that the Lord Chief Justice was in rather jubilant expectation of her demise. The lady, however, seemed to be determined to disappoint him, if possible, and in order to pique him put herself under the care of Radcliffe. The doctor instantly saw an opportunity worthy of his genius, and, in order to have his re-venge, took the most zealous and assiduous pains to preserve this most trouble-some thorn in his adversary's side. Under

his skillful treatment the patient rapidly recovered her health, and survived her husband many years.

The vicar of a north country town some time ago was made the victim of a crue hoax. Orders with his signature forget thereto were sent to tradesmen, newspapers, solicitors, detectives, and even clergymen, asking them to perform various services for the vicar. Both the victim and the recipients of the letters were put to a great deal of trouble, and the clergyman to some expense, through some person's desire to thus revenge himself.

A very curious revenge was that of the assistant of a London clockmaker who was recently discharged by his master. midnight there was a tremendous noise the shop. The police rushed in and much alarm was caused. The dismissed employe had set all the alarms to strike at that time; he evidently intended to surprise his master, and most certainly did so. Possibly the following incident may serve as a moral to adorn this article. A cat belonging to a man in Kankakee, Ill., became so troublesome that he decided to drown it. He waded out into the stream and plunged the cat beneath the water. Then he discovered he had stepped into a hole. In a few minutes he was drowned. The cat went home alone.

# UNAPPRECIATED HONESTY.

Pride and Fall of a Man Who Made an Effort to Be Honest.

New York Sun.

You can't always tell about honesty. Sometimes you see a man making a great show of it, just for the sake of the show, not for the sake of the honesty. The other day a man went to the postoffice and asked for two 5-cent stamps. He laid down his 8 '86 West. L snow. T. dime, took his two stamps, put them in a pocket case and went away. Three or four days afterward he had occasion to use one of them. Just as he was about to stick it on the letter he had written he noticed that it was a 6-cent stamp instead of a 5-center. "What do I care?" he said to himself. "If 5 cents will send the letter, 6 will."

Then it occurred to him that the clerk

who had sold him the stamps was out 2 cents for the mistake. "I can't help it," the buyer argued. wasn't my fault, and it's too far to go to the postoffice just for 2 cents. It's honest, the postoffice just for 2 cents. It's honest, the contest, polling his ballot for the girl of course, but it's only 2 cents. How it who makes the neatest and most pleasing would paralyze the clerk, though, to have me come in and rectify his little mistake for him. Make him feel good for Christmas prize. Probably he makes such mistakes frequently, and I'll bet mighty few men go back to make them right. It's easy enough to kick when the thing's against you, but this is different. Somebody ought to kick about these stamps anyway, hard and good, to somebody way up. They're just like the fives in size, shape and color. No wonder

he made the mistake. By Jove, I'll go over and see him." So the two-stamp buyer put on his overcoat and hat and went out into the cold and tramped over to the postoffice to make a show of his honesty. There was a long line of men waiting their turns to transact business at the stamp window. The honest man waited patiently and used up several dollars' worth of time trying to give back 2 cents that didn't belong to him. At last he got his place at the window. "I bought these two stamps here the other day," he began, "for 5-cent stamps." Those in the waiting line began to crowd

shade more tired than usual. "But they're 6-cent stamps," went on the honest man, "and the clerk must be out 2 cents, so I want to give them back." The stamp clerk opened his eyes a bit wider and stooped down to get a good look at the honest man through the little half window. A murmur of approval ran through the crowd. The honest man swelled out with the consciousness of his own uprightness. The stamp clerk fooled

up to hear the kick, and the face of the

stamp clerk took on an expression just a

with his stamps and then said: "You didn't buy 'em of me."
"No," answered the honest man, "it was another clerk. I don't believe I'd know him, though, if I should see him. I wasn't long enough at the window. "Well," said the clerk, very distinctly, "I can't take your 2 cents. The other clerk has lost it, that's all. The government isn't out anything, and I can't take it. I'll give you five-cent stamps, if you like," and

he reached out for the six-centers. The honest man was the surprised one, so surprised that for a moment he couldn't think of anything to say. Then he blurted

"Why-why don't you take 'em? They're not mine. I paid for fives and got sixes."

The clerk leaned forward and drawled out so that half the men in line could hear "How do I know that you are not an spector laying a trap for me?" The honest man thrust his hands in

overcoat pockets and strode away with a muttered: "Well, I'm blanked," and half a dozen of the men began to whistle, "There Are Others."

CURING VICIOUS HORSES. How a Little Pin May Bring the Most Obstinate to Submission. Detroit Free Press.

The other day I happened to be in a circle of men who were all lovers of horses and were posted on many peculiarities of the equine nature. "Do any of you gentlemen know a sure way to cure a horse of kicking?" said the down-Easter, addressing the others defer-

"Why," answered the man from

plains, "the way we fix a kicking horse is to tie one of his forelegs with a rope to the hind leg on the other side. Then, as soon as he starts to kick he jerks his front leg off the ground and goes down in a hear Two or three doses of that treatment wil cure the worst case you can find." to lay a loose train of gunpowder as far The talk ran along for a little while, and into the burrow as possible and touch it off. presently came to the best method of dealsmudge which no lungs can resist, and in a lioned ways were suggested, and finally the short time a sneezing, half-suffocated ani- down-Easter went them all one better with

his own:

"It's a nice little trick. You walk up to a horse's head and pretend to fool around a little, and then, as quick as you can, run pared to this ferreting is an act of piety. A a pin through the tip of one of his ears, fair-sized mud turtle is secured and a piece and let it stay right there. You know the of cloth or cotton waste is tied behind him | ears are a horse's tenderest point; he can't close up to the base of his tail. This is do anything without his ears; he can't saturated with kerosene, the turtle headed think without his ears. Well, as soon as into the hole and a match applied. Under the pin goes through his ear you can make these circumstances it is surprising what | up your mind that he knows it, because it hurts. He probably thinks it is some new starts out on a brisk gallop, and in a few | kind of a fly that won't shake off, and the whole force of his mind is centered in getting away from that fly, so he does the only thing there is left-that is, tears away at full speed, I don't believe that scheme ever failed. There are balky horses that'll let you build a fire under them without moving, but there ain't any that'll stand still and let you stick a pin through one of their

"Do you mean to say that there ever was balky horse that would stand still when there was a fire burning under him?" "Certainly I do. They won't let the fire burn 'em, though; they simply kick it away with their hind legs as fast as you can build it up. "What is your way of making a horse stop biting?" asked the New York man. "Why, the pin'il answer just as well as before. When a horse snaps at you, catch him by the nose and run a pin right through between the nostrils. He'll stop biting fast enough. If he begins again, do the same thing once more, and before long you will have him cured for life,"

## The Telegrapher's Ear.

Philadelphia Times. "Any operator who is accustomed to work by sound with men every day can tell in an instant just who is working the key. There is something peculiar in the way each operator opens and closes his key. Of course it is entirely a matter of education of the ear. Another evidence of the susceptibility of the aural nerves to education is the fact that an operator can receive and copy a message and at the same time distinctly hear and comprehend everything that is be hear and comprehend everything that is being said by others in the room. He can be very busily engaged at anything, and yet his ear will take in everything that is eaid near him. Another peculiar thing is the fact that a telegrapher working at night will lay his head within two inches of a working instrument and sleep as soundly as though in bed. He will not be disturbed in the least until his own office call is so by the instrument. That will awaken him in an instant. Of course, each sound is exactly of the same degree of intensity, and it is only the training of the ear that causes him to distinguish his office call when even

A Leap-Year Club.

ing year will be the leap year were freely excepted by neezes. The druggist was arrested by police, who had been summoned to spot, while a man who had an eye asiderably damaged in the fray was residerably damaged in the fray was residerably

A Shower of Gold would not be more wonderful than the cures

made by Seventy-Seven. Mrs. H. B. Downey, 42 West Ninety-eighth street, New York: "I took the New Specific "77" for Grippe and it cured me; one small

Bartram B. Newhall, publisher of the Lynn (Mass.) Transcript, says of the "77" for Grip and Colds: "Acquaintances have had experience in the use and are loud in praise of the efficacy of its work. In all my experience with Humphreys' Specifics there has never been a case where they have failed to do what you claim for them." Mrs. Hugh Mayar, Princeton, Ky., says: "Several weeks ago I got a trial bottle of your "77" for Grip and Colds; am so much pleased with the success of it that I want

## "77" will break up a cold.

Sold by druggists, or sent prepaid upon receipt of price, 25c, or five for \$1. Humph-reys' Medicine Company, 111 and 113 William street, New York.

PATENT LAWYER. 44-45 WHEN BLOCK, Indianapolis - - - - Ind.

V. H. LOCKWOOD,

mantic such a situation might be made The leap year proposal party consists of an equal number of young men and young women, who are divided into pairs by drawing lots. The girls then propose to each man, moving from one to the other at a given signal. Each man then votes upon

AT VANDERBILT'S CASTLE. First Opening of the 95,000-Acre

Estate in North Carolina. New York Morning Journal. George W. Vanderbilt, youngest male

nember of the great family of millionaires, ormally opened his country home, near Asheville to-day. All the immediate members of the Vanderbilt family now in this country are guests at Biltmore House, among them are Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt, mother of the owner of Biltmore; Mrs. Bromley, his aunt; Mrs. Kissam, Miss Kissam, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Seward Webb, daughter and son, Cornelius Vanderbilt and family, W. K. Vanderbilt, W. D. Sloane and family, and

All came in their own private cars and brought with them an army of servants. for two weeks past Mr. G. W. Vanderbilt has personally directed corps of carvers, olners, decorators and florists in giving the inishing touches to the great mansion, and it doubtless stands to-day, in connection with its surrounding park and outlying hunting and fishing preserves, the most valuable, as well as the most extensive private property in America. The house tract contains eight thousand acres, upon which seventy-five miles of unrivaled driveways have already been constructed, while the hunting preserves embrace \$7,000 acres, in which is included Mount Pisgah, one of the most prominent peaks on Asheville plateau, which boasts the highest point east of the Rocky mountains.

Biltmore House stands upon a splendid

terrace overlooking the French Broad and

Swanannos valleys, and from the turrets are to be seen not less than fifty mountain peaks having an altitude of 5,000 feet and over. Every conceivable modern adornment and convenience are found within the walls. Driveways have been constructed at an enormous expense, and wind over rustic bridges, besides artificial lakes and natural water courses, while on either hand mountain sides, so attractive in their netive ruggedness, have been aided by the art of the most celebrated artists, and enriched in foliage from the arboretum until they form never-ending beautiful surprises. For two weeks provisions of all kinds have been arriving in carloads, confections in hundred-pound packages, game, fish, fowls of all sorts, frozen meats in carloads -all give intimation as to the bountiful good cheer which is to be dispensed. To-day at 11 o'clock a Christmas tree was given to all the employes on the estate, numbering nearly 500. Barrels of mistletoe and wagonloads of holly and carloads of packages were put into this feature, and the banquet hall was crowded with eager, happy faces for more than two hours. After

the Christmas tree exhibition a pountiful dinner was spread. While the company now at Biltmore is made up exclusively of members of the Vanderbilt family, festivities will broaden toward the close of the week, when a arge company of Mr. Vanderbilt's New York friends will be his guests for perhaps ten days. The time will be spent in coaching parties, hunting parties, fox-chasing, quall shooting and fishing.

New Oil Association.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 4.-The Western Oll Men's Association was organized here today and S. M. Jones elected president. The association has a membership of nearly two hundred operators in the fields adjacent to this city. Headquarters will be established this city and the association will undoubtedly prove an important factor in the development of new oil territory in heretofore unprospected regions.

Shooter Work Won.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.- The members of the Carteres Gun Club shot for the Jake Palmer cup to-day at the Bayonne traps. Palmer and Work tied, and on the shoot-off the latter won. Each man fired at fifty birds, handicap rise. The score: George Work, 31 vards, 44; J. K. Palmer, 31 yards, 40; E. M. Chapin, 31 yards, 40. There were a number of other contestants.



tress the man whose digestion is out of order. Constipation creates more dreams than are in the infernal regions. People who are troubled with constipation sleep badly and restlessly. Sometimes they cannot sleep at all, and when they do sleep, the dreams come. It doesn't take so very long to wear a man out with that sort of thing. He gets up in the morning feeling worse than he

Bad dreams dis-

did when he went to bed. He is listless and without energy. The chances are he is dizzy, has "heartburn," palpitation, sees black spots before his eyes, has headache and is bilious. What nonsense it is to let a condition of that sort continue. Nine-tenths of all the sickness in the world comes from constipation and neglect of it. It is a simple thing to cure if you go about it right. It's a bad thing and a serious thing if you don't take the right medicine. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are designed for the cure of constipation. The "Pellets" are tiny, sugar-coated granules. One is a laxative, two a mild cathartic. Everybody who has ever used them has a good word for them. They have prevented

sell you something else. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is the greatest family doctor book ever published. It explains human physiology and the laws of life and health in plain yet scientific language. It has had a tremen-dous sale; 680,000 copies at \$1.50 each, bound in cloth. The present free edition is the same in all respects except that it is bound in strong manilla paper covers. A copy will be absolutely given away to anyone who sends 21 one-cent stamps to pay cost of mailing only, to World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street

more serious illness than any other

remedy ever sold. Druggists sell them,

and an honest druggist will not try to